

HOPE GROWS STRONGER IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE DEMAND A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO DECIDE FOR PEACE OR WAR.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—The voice of the delegates of the zemstvos and the municipalities, demanding, in no uncertain tone, the immediate convocation of a national assembly to pass on the question of peace or war, to heal internal strife and to unite the people for the rejuvenation of Russia, will be heard in the address adopted by the All-Russian Zemstvo Congress at Moscow, which a deputation, headed by Count Hayden and M. Shupoff, is bringing to present to the Emperor. The document bids fair to become historic. The customary phrases of respect at the opening and closing are omitted, and it is otherwise unceremonious, employing the direct personal pronoun.

The address arraigns the bureaucracy and reminds the Emperor that his pledge to convocate a national assembly is slow of fulfillment. It says the country is on the verge of civil war, and even ventures to criticize a royal measure, contrasting the increase of the police power by the ukase issued last Sunday with a weakening of the administrative process which the country had been led to expect.

The address urges the summoning of a national assembly to decide whether the war shall become national or cease, and closes with a solemn reminder of the sovereign's duty to God and the fatherland, and a prayer for action before it is too late.

Extracts from the address, which is a long document, follow:

Sire, Russia has been drawn into a disastrous war by criminal abuses and the negligence of your counselors. Our army is powerless and our feet have been annihilated, but more menacing than this exterior peril is the prospect of a civil war waged by your people against all the vices of a dangerous and ignorant bureaucracy.

It is declared that the Emperor's intentions of reform have been distorted and have miscarried, while the police have had unrestricted power. It adds:

Martial law has been declared, and the path to enable the truth to reach you is barred to your subjects. . . . Sire, before it is too late, for the welfare of Russia command a convocation of representatives of the nation, elected by equal franchise, and let these elected representatives decide with you the vital question of war or peace, thus transforming the war into a national one.

Let them establish in agreement with you a renovated national organization. Sire, do not delay. Great is your responsibility before God and before Russia in this terrible hour of national trial.

The address will not be published in the newspapers, but its contents will be spread with the mysterious rapidity characteristic of Russia. Throughout the address the word "majesty" is not used, and there is not a single conventional expression of loyalty.

There is intense interest to learn whether the Emperor will receive the bearers of so bold a message, couched in terms such as have never before been used between the Emperor and his subjects. The address is buttressed with a stream of petitions from individual zemstvos and municipalities.

The dumas of nearly all the principal cities have addressed the throne, praying that the representatives of the people be summoned at once.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—It was learned to-day that Ambassador Meyer's audience with Emperor Nicholas yesterday was preceded by a family council at Tsarskoe-Selo, at which, it is understood, the decision was reached that peace was possible if Japan's conditions were not too onerous.

This cannot be officially confirmed, however, and doubt is cast upon it by a prominent official, who declares that the council was mainly composed of high army and naval officers, and the discussion was devoted to ways and means of prosecuting instead of ending the war.

Evidence exists that President Roosevelt has secured the support of several Continental powers, and that at the proper time they will appear at his back. The interest with which the moves in Washington are being followed is shown by the manner in which the ambassadors and Ministers who learned of Mr. Meyer's audience with Emperor Nicholas yesterday flocked to the American Embassy to-day in search of information. The situation seems to be so delicate.

CONFERENCE OF POWERS.

Germany Asks International Action on Moroccan Question.

London, June 8.—The Associated Press learns that Germany has sent an identical note to all the powers signatory of the Madrid convention proposing an international conference on the question of Morocco. This action followed on the receipt of the Sultan of Morocco's decision refusing to accede to the French demands and expressing a desire for an international agreement relative to the affairs of Morocco. It is understood that none of the powers have yet replied.

Tangier, Morocco, June 8.—Gerard A. Lowther, British Minister to Morocco, presented his credentials to the Sultan to-day. The ceremony was attended by the customary picturesque Moroccan display. Mr. Lowther, in his speech, assured the Sultan of the sincerity of King Edward and of the British government in their desire for the welfare of Morocco and their "earnest wishes for the maintenance of the power and authority of the Sherifian ruler." The latter reciprocated the wish for a continuance of the traditional friendship between the two countries. Throughout the interview the Sultan was impassive, almost indifferent.

The political situation remains befogged and will not be cleared up until Mr. Lowther has a private audience of the Sultan.

It is reported that private offers have been made to the Sultan of a loan of \$25,000,000 and it is alleged that the offer is supported by

cate that the Ambassador is compelled to display the greatest reserve.

There is a significant change in tone on the part of some of the Russian newspapers, like the "Novoye Vremya," which never heretofore have even admitted the possibility of peace until Russia had won a victory. To-day the papers calmly discuss the advisability of ending the war if Japan's terms are reasonable. The payment of a big indemnity, they declare, would be too humiliating. The "Novoye Vremya" says that if Japan asks too much it will pay Russia to prolong the contest indefinitely, while the "Russ" argues that if representatives of the Russian people are called together Japan will see herself confronted by the whole nation, and she will readily agree to reasonable terms. "Even the revolutionists," the "Russ" adds, "are not traitors. They are fighting the present rotten bureaucracy, and not the mother country. They would not tolerate a disgraceful peace."

Paris, June 8.—It is definitely known that the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorff, seconded by M. Witte, president of the Committee of Ministers, has initiated overtures through the Russian representatives abroad to learn Japan's disposition and terms of peace. These overtures, it is said here, began three days ago, and were the basis for the decidedly more hopeful view which the officials began to have. At the same time it was then and still is recognized that Count Lamsdorff and M. Witte represent the peace element, and it is not yet clear how far the movement is shared by the Emperor. Count Lamsdorff's position, however, gives the overtures the force of coming from responsible quarters, whereas the previous movements lacked official origin. This clears the way for the conversations between officials and diplomats here and at other capitals which are now actively going on. M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador here, has already conferred with the French authorities, who are fully aware of the desires of Count Lamsdorff and M. Witte. The change of the Foreign Office portfolio from M. Delcasse to Premier Rouvier caused a slight delay, but there is every indication that M. Rouvier will lend aid toward bringing the belligerents together. British and American influences are chiefly relied on to move Japan, now that Count Lamsdorff and M. Witte have made the preliminary approaches.

Berlin, June 8.—The interviews Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador at Washington, has had with President Roosevelt and the cable correspondence between the Ambassador and the Foreign Office here resulted in the President and the Emperor finding that they had identical views on peace, and were nearly of the same opinion as to the method of drawing Russia and Japan into negotiations. The joint view appeared to be that others, including France and Great Britain, ought to be left out, because to make sure of a community of views among all would be a slow and cumbersome business and would impress Russia as taking on the character of outside pressure. This is precisely what, as The Associated Press is informed, President Roosevelt and Emperor William wish to avoid. They wanted the Emperor of Russia to take the initiative and sought only that he should avail himself of the American and German governments as instruments for making the first step toward peace easier. The Russian government was informed through Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington; through Count Alvensleben, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg; through Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and through Count von Osten-Sacken, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, of what the United States and Germany were seeking, so that Ambassador Meyer's audience of Emperor Nicholas was prepared for in the fullest manner. The understanding here is that Emperor Nicholas went so far as to say to Mr. Meyer that he would like to know what Japan's terms would be. This inquiry was not to be construed as asking for peace, but only as telling friends that before taking so grave a step on their advice the Russian government might properly and naturally desire to know through those friends how Japan regarded peace. Japan, it is believed in government quarters here, will be reluctant to state specific peace conditions because preparations had been made to carry the campaign to Russian territory, take Vladivostok and Harbin and then exclude Russia from the Pacific.

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American capitalists, but a suitable guarantee remains the difficulty, as the customs are pledged to France for the next fifteen years.

Paris, June 8.—Herr von Flotow, councillor of the German Embassy, who was among the callers on M. Rouvier on the occasion of his first reception yesterday, says he informed the latter that Germany welcomed the opportunity to take up the Moroccan question with France in a conciliatory spirit. He added:

I congratulate myself on the fact that the existing disposition of both parties augurs good results.

Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, is to return here at the end of the week and resume consideration of the Moroccan question.

CONSERVATIVES ELECT SPEAKER.

James William Lowther to Fill Chair in House of Commons.

London, June 8.—James William Lowther, Conservative, Deputy Speaker and chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Commons this afternoon in succession to William Court Gully, who recently resigned. This is the first time since 1833 that the Conservatives have been able to put one of their own party in the chair. After the election the House adjourned until June 20.

PRINCE VON BUELOW'S INHERITANCE.

Berlin, June 8.—Prince von Bellow, the German Chancellor, received notice on June 5 that the amount of his inheritance under the will of the late Herr Godefroy, the Hamburg millionaire, is \$1,375,000.

GRAND RAPIDS UNDER WATER.

Worst Expected Last Night—Railroad Situation Improving.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 8.—Reports tonight from the flooded basin indicate that the worst is over. The river is beginning to fall rapidly, but in this city it is still rising, and the crisis is expected at midnight.

This afternoon the southwest portion of the city was inundated, and a lake two miles long and a mile wide was formed. Whole blocks of houses were flooded, and many manufacturing plants were forced to shut down. Farmers have suffered heavily from Holland as far north as Traverse City. Crops are devastated over almost this entire district. There may be an aggregate damage to farm property alone of a million dollars.

The situation in railroad lines is steadily improving, the only line in the city which is seriously affected being the Grand Trunk, which is still tied up completely east and west.

MATE ON STURGIS YACHT DROWNED.

Halifax, N. S., June 8.—The auxiliary yacht Palmer, F. K. Sturgis, of New-York, owner, which came into this harbor to-day, reported that her first mate was washed overboard in a storm last Tuesday and drowned.

KING OSCAR IS ANGRY.

REFUSES ADDRESS.

German Emperor May Intervene in Favor of Sweden.

Stockholm, Sweden, June 8.—King Oscar has refused to receive the deputation appointed to present to him the Norwegian Storting's address.

The request that the King receive the deputation was sent by the President of the Storting, M. Berner, who received a telegram from his majesty reading as follows:

As I do not recognize the revolutionary steps which the Storting, in violation of the constitution and act of union, and in revolt against His King, has unfortunately taken, I decline to receive the deputation.

The King is receiving very many telegrams expressing sympathy and devotion from all parts of the kingdom.

Inhabitants of Stockholm to the number of several thousand assembled in front of Rosenbad Castle this evening and made a demonstration of their loyalty to and affection for King Oscar. His majesty, accompanied by Queen Sophia, Crown Prince Gustave and other members of the royal family, appeared on a balcony of the castle, and was greeted by the national anthem, which was sung by the enormous crowd, accompanied by brass bands.

The King listened to a short address, to which he replied in a voice loud and clear, but shaken by emotion. His majesty assured his subjects of his deep gratitude for their demonstrations of love, and in conclusion said: "Long live our ancient, glorious and loyal country, so good and so dear. Long live Sweden." Thunderous cheers greeted the close of the speech. The King then called for cheers for "our beloved grandson, Prince Gustavus Adolphus," which were heartily given. The national anthem was repeated and a march past followed which lasted until a late hour, the crowds incessantly acclaiming King Oscar as they passed under the balcony.

The "Dagblad" says that all Norwegians in the diplomatic service of Sweden and Norway have resigned.

Copenhagen, June 8.—Crown Prince Gustave passed through Copenhagen to-night on his journey from Berlin. He was received by Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark, and appeared to be much concerned over the situation. The two Crown Princes conversed at length in the station before the train left for Stockholm.

The Associated Press learns that Crown Prince Gustave had a long interview on the crisis with Emperor William before he left Berlin, and that it is understood the Emperor is not unwilling to intervene in favor of the Swedish dynasty.

An authority intimately connected with the Emperor confirms a rumor that he abandoned his trip to Norway at the request of Crown Prince Gustave.

The general opinion is that the Crown Prince was more irascible to Norway than was his father, and there is no doubt that he induced King Oscar to veto the Consular bill.

Many English and American tourists who arrived here on their way to Norway have abandoned the trip, owing to the revolution.

It is reported that the Norwegian government, in view of King Oscar's apparently definite refusal to consider the offer of the Storting to place a Prince of the House of Bernadotte on the throne, has privately approached the Danish royal family to ascertain if an offer of the throne would be received by a member of it, preferably Prince Charles, son of Crown Prince Frederick.

According to reports from Stockholm, King Oscar may be induced to reverse his decision and favorably to regard the offer of the throne for a member of his house.

Leading Swedish politicians are much divided over the question, which, it is understood, will not be definitely decided prior to the extraordinary session of the Riksdag.

Authoritative information received from Norwegian circles represents the majority of Norwegians as opposed to giving the throne to a Prince of the House of Bernadotte. It is stated that if King Oscar should definitely refuse the throne for a member of his family, and that if the Danish royal family should likewise refuse to place one of its princes on it, Norway will become a republic, and that this is favored by the mass of the population.

The Storting, however, believed that the offer of the throne to a Prince of the House of Bernadotte would facilitate future negotiations with Sweden over the common interests of both countries. It is understood that these negotiations will be begun as soon as possible after special envoys have been sent to the powers requesting the recognition of the independence of Norway. Dr. Hagerup, former Premier and now Minister at Stockholm; Sigurd Ibsen, son of Henrik Ibsen, the dramatist, and formerly a member of the Norwegian Council, and Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, are now mentioned as envoys to the powers.

All those in the Civil Service of Norway have announced their adhesion to the new government, and all the generals have taken the oath of allegiance.

Christiania, June 8.—The Storting this afternoon empowered the President of the House to forward to King Oscar the address adopted yesterday, with a covering memorandum.

The prayer book of the Norwegian Church has been modified in accordance with the change in the political situation, the prayers for the royal family being omitted.

The ecclesiastical authorities have issued a notice calling on the clergy, at the first celebration of divine service after the deposition of the King, to offer an appropriate prayer for the Fatherland.

It is announced that Mr. Gude, Minister at Copenhagen, who is a Norwegian, has decided to resign, and it is assumed that Mr. Grip, Minister at Washington; Mr. von Ditten, Minister at Rome, and Baron von Wedel-Jarlsberg, Minister at Madrid, who also are Norwegians, will tender their resignations.

The Department of National Defence has issued a decree to the army acquainting it with the resolution of the Storting and the assumption of the government by the Council of State and intimating that the army must comply with the new conditions, rendering allegiance to those now conducting the government.

Minister of State Loevlund has been appointed Foreign Minister, and the Council of State has decided to divorce the Foreign Office from the Department of Commerce, Navigation, etc., with which heretofore it has been amalgamated. The council also resolved to remove the emblems of the union from the war flag of Norway. The new Norwegian flag will be hoisted throughout the country at 10 a. m. to-morrow. The Council of Ministers has ordered the flags over all the fortresses and warships of Norway to be saluted with twenty-one guns. The substitution of the new for the old flag at Christiania will occur at Akershus Fort, in the presence of the garrison of the capital.

COMPELLED TO VETO CONSULAR BILL.

Dr. Nansen Says Separation Is Best Solution of Crisis.

London, June 8.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, in a telegram to a London newspaper, says that what happened in Norway could be no longer avoided.

"The crown," he says, "was compelled to veto the Consular bill, or else it would have lost Sweden. We understand this without bitterness, as there is now no way back. Our hope is that the Swedish people will also understand that this was the best solution of the difficult crisis, for the continuation of the quarrel between the two countries would be a perpetual danger and weakness."

FOR SANITARY PRISONS.

Committee of Civic Bodies to Begin Inspection.

Joint committees from the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and the Civic Club met at the home of ex-Magistrate Ommen, at No. 168 West 76th-st., last evening to perfect plans for conducting an extended investigation of the police stations, courts and court prisons of Manhattan and The Bronx.

The movement was started by a paper read by ex-Magistrate Ommen before the two societies recently, in which he told of conditions in the city prisons.

At the meeting last night all the stations, prisons and courts of the two boroughs were divided among the eleven men who make up the general committee, and each member will visit the places assigned to him some time this summer. It is hoped to interest Commissioner McAdoo in the movement, and it is expected that sergeants and captains will gladly co-operate in the work, as they will benefit largely by it. Lists of questions will be made out, which will include questions as to plumbing, light, air and sanitary conditions in general.

At the end of the summer, when the prisons and courts have been examined, all that are found unsanitary will be reported to the Board of Health, and that body will be asked to direct the closing of them.

The members of the investigating committee are: From the Civic Club—Frederick H. Cox, George S. Walsh, Charles P. Blaney, David Halsted, James A. McNichol and Mr. Ommen.

From the Society of Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Reynold Webb, Dr. C. A. von Ramdohr, Dr. Van Ness Heermance, L. B. Livingston and Dr. Carl Beck, president of the society.

GLOVER NOT NORMAL.

Reserves Decision in Case of Man Who Confessed Burning Children.

Orange, N. J., June 8 (Special).—After a hearing which lasted four hours this morning, Police Justice Andrew S. Taylor, of South Orange, reserved decision in the case of William M. Glover, the South Orange man who has admitted burning the fingers of his two little children as a means of disciplining them. Justice Taylor made an extraordinary statement in connection with this. He said he did not believe Glover to be a normal man. He said he had observed him carefully and had made up his mind he was not. The justice further declared that if he had not thought Glover abnormal, he would have punished him at once.

Village Clerk M. A. Fitzsimmons testified that after the fire at Glover's house, which had been started by the boy, Glover had said to him: "If I live, I propose to take and teach that boy a lesson so he will not play with matches. I intend to apply a match and burn his finger." Fitzsimmons said he warned Glover not to do this. Fire Chief Becker corroborated this with a similar statement of a dialogue between him and Glover.

These assertions were produced in rebuttal of Glover's statement that he only intended to scorch the finger and had no intention of inflicting the severe burn he did. Becker says he told Glover he would not want to see him do such a thing.

APPROVES FEDERATION.

Reformed Church Synod Adopts Resolutions Favoring Consolidation.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Asbury Park, N. J., June 8.—There were nearly two hundred delegates present to-day at the first business session of the ninety-ninth General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, held in the Auditorium, adjacent to the beach. A prayer service, led by the Rev. George E. Talmage, of Schenectady, preceded the business meeting, which was in charge of the president, the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, of the First Reformed Church, Brooklyn.

The General Synod will take a decided stand in favor of uniform and more stringent divorce laws by the several States when the report submitted this morning by the Rev. Dr. E. P. Johnson, of Albany, is finally considered. Dr. Johnson represented the General Synod at the meeting of the Inter-Church Conference on Marriage and Divorce, held last January at Washington. At that conference the opinion prevailed that an amendment to the United States Constitution should be submitted to the voters, vesting in Congress the sole right to enact divorce laws.

Dr. Johnson, in his report to the General Synod, recommends that ministers of the Reformed Church be earnestly enjoined by the General Synod to refuse to marry any divorced persons, except the innocent party in a case where the divorce has been granted on Scriptural grounds—nor then, until assured that a period of one year has elapsed from the date of the decision allowing the divorce.

The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe submitted the report of the special committee on church union. This committee, together with representatives of seven other bodies holding the Presbyterian system, met at Pittsburg recently and discussed the proposed federation of these various church bodies. There are at present fifteen distinct bodies holding to the Presbyterian belief and form of worship. These are represented by 15,000 ministers, more than 18,000 churches and more than 2,000,000 communicants.

At the Pittsburg conference a plan of federation was adopted. This was submitted to the General Synod to-day, with the recommendation that the present special committee on church union be enlarged by the addition of four members, two of whom shall be laymen, that the questions involved in the proposed plan of federation relating to the legal and corporate rights of each church may be carefully considered. Resolutions were adopted approving the general scheme of federation.

WILL STAY IN CANADA.

Attorney for Gaynor and Greene Files Notice of Appeal.

Montreal, June 8.—Mr. Taschereau, of Quebec, counsel for Gaynor and Greene, arrived here this evening, and announced that he had filed the necessary notice to-day of an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada in the Greene-Gaynor case. As the Supreme Court does not sit again until October, Gaynor and Greene will remain in the Montreal jail for some time. The appeal is from the judgment rendered by Judge Davidson holding that Judge La Fontaine had a right to sit as extradition commissioner. In the mean time an application will be made to a superior court for a writ of habeas corpus, which will also act as a stay of proceedings and place another legal obstacle in the way of extraditing the two prisoners.

MYSTERIOUS WOMAN DANCER HERE.

Always Appears in Public Wearing Crimson Mask, Which Conceals Face.

"The Girl in the Red Domino," the unknown dancer, whose face is always hidden behind a crimson mask, was a passenger on the White Star liner Majestic, which reached here yesterday morning. The young woman will appear in the opening bill at the Wistaria Grove, on top of the New-York Theatre. The dancer hurried from the boat to a motor car, and went to the Hotel St. Regis. She insisted on being called "La Rouge Domino" on the register, instead of her name, and intimated that she would wear her disguise in the corridors and dining room. The manager of the hotel then remembered that every apartment in the house was engaged. She finally went to the Victoria Hotel.



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DECIDES AGAINST BIONDI

Court Says Museum Was Not Bound to Exhibit "Saturnalia."

Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon decided against Ernesto Biondi, the Italian sculptor, in his suit in equity to recover \$200,000 damages from the Metropolitan Museum of Art for failure to exhibit his bronze group, "Saturnalia." Justice Leventritt holds that there was no contract on the part of the museum to exhibit the group.

P. H. Reynolds, assistant curator of the department of sculpture in 1901 and 1902, yesterday identified the so-called contract, or receipt, for the group, which he gave as instructed by General di Censola. Thomas G. Duncan testified that as assistant treasurer of the museum he paid for the transportation of the group from the Buffalo Exposition to the museum in January, 1902, and saw it set up in the east wing. After the trustees' meeting in November it was put in sections in an unoccupied room, and he has not seen it since.

George H. Story, the acting director of the museum, was called, and Gilbert Ray Hawes, for the plaintiff, wanted to show that Mr. Story had declared the group was "a masterpiece of art and worthy of exhibition in the museum." Justice Leventritt, however, said he was not to pass upon the artistic merit of the group, but on the question of contract.

Elihu Root, counsel for the Museum, argued that there was no contract between the Museum and Biondi, except that which arose when any object was lent to the Museum and the artist was to be exhibited in an institution to which our schools and families are taken. Whether the trustees had exercised their judgment rightly or wrongly was not open for judicial decision. They had exercised it.

Mr. Root said General di Censola had assumed expressly and consciously the attitude of representative of the Italian government. At the instance of the museum he gave as instructed by General di Censola. Thomas G. Duncan testified that as assistant treasurer of the museum he paid for the transportation of the group from the Buffalo Exposition to the museum in January, 1902, and saw it set up in the east wing. After the trustees' meeting in November it was put in sections in an unoccupied room, and he has not seen it since.

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\$18,000," he said. "That bond was given by the Museum to the government to enable it to put the group on exhibition. They have put it in the cellar, and the government to-day could not only seize the statue, but bring action to recover \$18,000. Did you ever hear of such a proposition—that we should pay the penalty of their breach of contract?"

"I understand," said Justice Leventritt, "that the trustees will return the statue to Italy. They wish to be relieved of the bond." Of course, the plaintiff was not to be relieved of the bond. The mind of the public has been poisoned by the Museum, which has destroyed the market for the statue.

Justice Leventritt decided that it did not devolve upon him to determine the professional standing of the plaintiff or the artistic merit of the group. If the defendant was bound to exhibit the statue, it was as to the artistic merit of the production, and whether it offended the sense of propriety or even if it caused adverse criticism. However, he failed to find in the oral or written evidence support of a burden of a contract.